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INSURANCE. WHEELER & HENNING—Real Estate and Tax Paying Agents. Fire, Marine, and Life Insurance Agents. Plattsmouth, Neb.

PHILADELPHIA STORE. SOLOMON & NATHAN, DEALERS IN Fancy Dry Goods, Notions, Ladies' Furnishing Goods.

NEW STYLES. E. L. ELSTER, MERCHANT TAILOR. In receipt of the finest and BEST ASSORTMENT of Casimires, Cloths, Vestings, &c.

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CUTTING & FITTING. Made a specialty.

WILCOX & Gibbs Sewing Machine. PLATTSMOUTH MILLS.

C. HEISLER, Proprietor. Having recently been repaired and placed in thorough running order.

J. A. MACMURPHY, Editor.

"PERSEVERANCE CONQUERS."

TERMS: \$2.00 a Year.

Volume 8.

Plattsmouth, Nebraska, Thursday, February 13, 1873.

Number 46.

MACHINE SHOP! Wayman & Curtis.

Plattsmouth, Neb.

Repairers of Steam Engines, Boilers, Saw and Grain Mills.

Brass Engine Fittings.

FARMING MACHINERY.

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OLDEST ESTABLISHED HOUSE IN THE CITY.

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Farmer's and Mechanics.

Money Saved.

PLATTSMOUTH MILLS!!

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NEW STORE.

JAS. CLISBE & CO.

General Merchandise.

WILCOX & Gibbs Sewing Machine.

PLATTSMOUTH MILLS.

PURISSIMA ET OPTIMA.

I am a Woman.

And when he comes to me, I must be quiet.

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INTERVIEWING GEN. FRANK BLAIR.

Why he Didn't get Elected.

"I was considerably astonished, General, by the news from Jefferson City.

"So, I understand; how did it come about?"

"Oh! Some of those fellows took the notion I wasn't well enough to perform the duties, because I have paralysis."

"What is that?"

"It would have made a particle of difference."

"But you are a leader in the Democratic party; how did they come to so suddenly desert you?"

"I don't know, but I think they were misled by some of those fellows who are so ready to believe anything."

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OUR FUNNY MAN'S LETTER.

ELMWOOD, NEBRASKA, January 11, 1873.

Now, mister Heraldman, as I have seen several little pieces in your paper, that I have the good luck to take, but I guess my time of subscription is about out; but I will fetch you a few sacks of corn and take it again for I think that every Christian ought to have it about the house, and not without paying for it either. Now then, about a little information as regards the weather out Hear; it has been all either Breezy around here and with bad weather that has troubled the folks that I know about here had to stay to hump most of the time, and save their shoe leather for the wet weather in the spring. Now as I have told you about the weather, I will tell you about the Bonds. Now that is a lot of different kind of Bonds, but the kind that I know of is Bonds for the rail road in this Here county. We all of us that wanted them voted them clean sweep, and hope that we want have to take our truck all over the county to get to give it to some fellows to take it out of the State. I am Bonds all over and don't care who knows it.

Now, as I was saying about them pieces I send in your paper about them festivals and gais, now then, the folks about here got up a festival at our school house the other evening, and we had a jolly good time. The first thing I saw was a feller named called out, and told me how there was a letter for him, and he looked kinder funny and said he thought that he would take it, but the Gal that had it said, 'Here, please, and so there was a lot of five cent changed hands; then there was a peunt stapled, and they went like Hot oysters did at supper, the thing was a success, the old folks talked and the young ones danced, and the Babies squealed, and the proceeds of the thing went to the Treasurer of the grange, now as have have got commenced a having a good time, and some of the Plattsmouth folks is out in this Neighborhood, we intend to have the Holley days over again; and now mister Tip Top, if you can find a place in your paper to put this here document with out too much trouble, I stick er in. I don't care about having it in mine, case I am Here and know all about it, if I can get time I will write about Next Buzzen time.

Inscribe myself L. NASHAZEN. Fetch along your corn, mister, we want it.—[Ed.]

A Chapter from Steward's Testimony.

Chairman, I ask you to state to whom you paid the bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, or any other bonds thereof? I will not speak of dealings with my clients.

You refuse then to state to whom you paid or delivered the bonds of which you have spoken, or any part thereof? I repeat and now state I will make no statement about the business of my clients.

Do you refuse to state to the committee to whom you delivered the bonds, or state what you did with them? To do so would place me in a position in which I do not desire to be placed.

I give you another opportunity to answer the question, do you answer? I have answered as I mean to answer.

After further colloquy, Mr. Hoar moved that Mr. Stewart be informed by the chairman that in the opinion of the committee his refusal to disclose the names of the persons to whom he delivered the bonds or money is not protected by the legal privilege of counsel and client.

Chairman, I state to you, Mr. Stewart, that the committee, having had this matter under consideration, it is their opinion that you have no right to withhold the answer.

I presume I have the same rights here in my examination as I had in the discharge of my duty as counsel, negotiator and umpire. For me to answer the question would be to create dissension among parties and destroy the confidence now existing between them. You have no right to inquire into subjects pertaining to private affairs.

Witness having been asked as to what kind of bonds Mr. Hoar received, said to the best of his judgment, they were of the same description and part of the bonds witness had received.

Are you apprehensive that in answering the questions heretofore asked the effect would be to create strife between your clients? I am satisfied such would be the effect.

Did you deliver the bonds to any newspaper correspondent? That is repeating your question, I say I did not.

Where do you live? That is immaterial to the purpose of this examination.

Do they live in Washington? I do not know.

In reply to remarks made by Shella-barger, the witness said he felt it to be his duty to his clients to decline to answer the question.

Then you adhere to your position? I cannot use language plain than I have already used.

James T. Wilson here said he had telegraphed to J. M. S. Williams to the effect that Spence, yesterday, had testified that Williams told Spence to give Williams a check for \$125,000 March 9, 1871, and asked Williams did you do it at that time, or any other time, which telegram Williams replied, "I never gave him directions to give you any portion of the \$125,000; do not believe you have anything to do with it. My recollection is that Dodge, chairman of the committee, had the whole direction of it."

The committee then requested the gentlemen to retire, as they wished to hold a private consultation, evidently with reference to the refusal of Mr. Stewart to answer the questions propounded.

WIVES COLUMN.

How to Make Tea.

A writer in a popular Monthly recently spoke sneeringly of "stewing" tea, as only practiced by poor people for the sake of economy, rich people preferring the method of boiling.

If it is the case, it shows a vast amount of ignorance among rich people. Visitors to China, especially those who have traveled in the interior, will become acquainted with the habits of the Chinese, and that they invariably pour boiling water on their tea, and steep it for some time, and afterward boil it up in a moment, before serving. They say that the impression in regard to the flavor of tea being spoiled by thorough steeping, was created by the Chinese, for the reason that they were not used to their trick of "steeping" the leaves of common tea, with an extract, drying, and selling them as tea. The New York Globe, a most reliable authority, announced in one of its recent issues, that fifty-three thousand pounds of willow leaves (detected by in Shanghai, ready to be mixed and shipped to this country as tea—the proportion being at least 25 per cent better to be made as such as tea, with which the willow leaves are saturated is all taken out by pouring boiling water upon them, and steeping of course spoils the flavor, by adding to the tea, the taste of the willow leaves, or what not, which had been made the basis. A pure, uncolored tea, however, is a very different affair. Its best qualities cannot be extracted by stirring pouring boiling water upon the leaves.

Warmouth or Durrell.

A St. Louis Democrat Reporter interviewed Gen. Warmouth, of Louisiana, and as to his ideas of Judge Durrell, and here they are:

"Do you think Judge Durrell will be impeached?"

"Yes, I do."

"Does he drink?"

"He does not drink."

"Does he drink much?"

"He does not drink much."

"Does he get drunk?"

"Well, I don't know but what it is safe to say that either Durrell gets drunk, or the drunk gets Durrell."

"There is a report that he is a drunkard. I shouldn't like to commit myself to a statement to that effect, but I don't think I do him any injustice when I say that for good, steady drinking, such drinking as would really be a good deal to look at; sound drinking; drinking with a substantial basis; established on a strong platform, Durrell is to be relied upon."

"Does he get drunk on the bench?"

"No, I think not. My impression is, indeed, this is only an impression—my impression is he gets drunk at home, before he goes on the bench."

"He has a good deal of money, doesn't he?"

"Oh! Durrell is a good fellow, you know; but I may venture the remark that his whisky is the best part of him."

Bad Bills Collected.

Billy Bangs is a collector of bills in Philadelphia. Every body knows Billy there, and he collects the worst kind of bills—bills that people are willing to throw away, and which would be thrown away, if it were not for Billy.

As it is they give their bad bills to Billy to collect.

Billy Bangs wears a very high hat—a family relic. On the top he has painted in large flaming letters, "Bad Bills Collected."

This array, with everybody looking at it, has got the name of the collector of the bills, and which would be thrown away, if it were not for Billy.

Last week Billy was arrested. He went and stood round Dr. William H. Brown's office on election day. He called three or four times, always showing his hat to passers by. By and by Dr. Brown got mad, and he went and kicked Mr. Bangs out—kicked him clear across the street. Dr. Brown testified that Billy had collected his account, that he got all his neighbors laughing at him—that he was constantly doing this to good citizens of Philadelphia, who failed to pay all their bills.

The result was Billy's arrest. The court said they had no right to regulate Bang's hats, and that he could wear a "plug" hat all covered with letters if he wanted to. So Billy got the top of everybody in Philadelphia—who don't pay.

Edison on the Missouri Senatorial Squabble.

JEFFERSON CITY, January 29.

The committee held a meeting this afternoon.

Mr. Edens, the ex-member from Mississippi, was put on the stand. He was asked by the committee, "What was the nature of the money used, directly or indirectly, to influence votes; he got here the day the Legislature convened; refused to answer the question, and was ordered to retire; he was here in a position of compulsion; said he was here exercising the right of a citizen to visit the capital; he got a \$2,000 loan from General Dorrice, which he never saw before; he never told the committee that he had a number of votes bought, or said that Colby made the proposition to him to get money from Dorrice and then leave for Washington City. He never told the committee that he had a number of votes bought, or said that Colby made the proposition to him to get money from Dorrice and then leave for Washington City. He never told the committee that he had a number of votes bought, or said that Colby made the proposition to him to get money from Dorrice and then leave for Washington City."

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THE HERALD.

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One column do 10c.

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Transient advertisements must be paid in advance.

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